

NEW SERIES--VOL. I. NO. 63.

he would have to business is over some fellows will propo

call of whiskey will be staked on the result. Now, Grant is just suited to such a situation. His ideas are of the cross roads order, and he has not a thought above that.

Correspondent—What do you think of the general situation now?

Amly Johnson—Well, I think we are tending to despotism or anarchy, unless proper direction is given to the disorderly elements at work. We are threatened with an aristocracy of bondholders, who will be the money power, and will be as detestable, but a credit aristocracy, which is only the shadow of the substitute for money, is worse still, for it is the money aristocracy diluted and adulterated. I say the bondholder is a credit aristocrat, and he is the worst of them, the worst of his corn. What is worth to him? He sells it for the credit of the bondholder

The consolidator gives his credit to the producer in exchange for the latter's goods and says, "You may take our credit, but we will put the gold and silver into our pockets and take your produce else-

When, by and by, the producer finds that credit valueless, what will he be worth? When the great revulsion comes, what will be our condition? When is all the gold and silver that has been dug from our own soil and coined in our own mints? Where is it all gone? Can you tell me, sir? I don't speak of such as we import, but what we coined ourselves—that vast amounting out of our own earth. Why, it is locked up in the vaults of the world's mistresses. Not a single coin

lar thing that no country yet has ever paid off a great national debt without repudiation. It may startle you to hear it, but it is true. Look over history and you will

find I am right, and wherever you will find a permanent national debt, one that has not been paid off, you will find there is no freedom. Spain is not free, France is not free, Russia is not free, England is not free, because each of those countries has a permanent national debt. It is in the

power and moneyed aristocracy there
always a desire for a union between
the two. Here we have an excellent

holders. Grant is ruled by a miserable set of hucksters and bondholders. He is in their hands completely, and therefore we are in danger. The country is in peril, for the bondholders are striving to rule the government. The people ought to be made to understand their condition. The people need to be indoctrinated with the truth and you gentlemen

of the press can do it. You write a great deal and all that, but sometimes you write things and shoot off to the public without due consideration. You do a good deal

to remove the effect. Now you have the opportunity to do good by explaining these matters to the people through the press. The farmer and producer, no matter how humble, are always disposed to do what they think right. You can show

doing what is best, but you must explain what the best course is, and then they will adopt it. So you must make them understand what produce is worth.

Correspondent—What do you think will be the result of the contest in Tennessee?

elects. Thousands who remained quiet before are now actively at work in the State. Thousands who kept away from the polls are now making themselves heard.

they be not allowed to vote. They will talk and talk until they make public sentiment unanimous for justice and fair play. That is what is being done in Tennessee now. Even old Brownlow is coming around, wishing to be on the winning side.

He does this not from principle, but from policy. It is precisely the same way Virginia and other Southern States

from despotism, anarchy or imperialism, the nucleus has to come from the South, when restored. It will come that way. Grant would see this he had an idea in his head, but he has no political creed at all. I would rather have a good heretic than a hypocrite.

dependence on such a man. As I said before, he is a mere incident. There has been a great social upheaval and Grant

thing in him. It is precisely like a volcanic disturbance. The natural condition of the earth is broken up, strata after strata is broken through, things are displaced and turned upside down, and what should be at the bottom is thrown high up. This is just Grant's case. Why, Ben, Butch had a wonderfully correct idea of Grant. He used to come to see me much at all time, and expressed the profoundest contempt for Grant. His estimate of Grant was about the same as my own. I thought Grant could be made do as

complete tool and that, if he desired, he could have himself invited to Grant's house. It happened precisely so, after

member Butler was invited to Grant house, and it was brought about by Butler himself. Butler understands Grant thoroughly. I have no hesitation in declaring that Grant is a mean, avaricious, cunning, spiteful man—a complete bundle of pet jealousies, spites and lies. He has no courage. I made him fairly quail before my glance at that cabinet meeting when I asked him about that famous correspondence concerning Stanton. I asked him question after question, and he quailed. When I finished he stood up, to his hat in his hand, and in a mean, sneering

more questions to ask?" and slunk out the room. I convicted him of lying a cowardice then, and you remember about it, sir, for you published it.

RITUALISM.—A New York letter Thursday says: "The extreme ritualistic to-day astonished moderate Episcopalians by another highly peculiar service at Christ Church, Fifth avenue. The occasion was the baptism of an infant of the rector, Dr. Ewer. The service was a procession and marching around the church preceded by an 'acolyte' carrying a lighted candle, the rector took the latter from its socket and dipped it in the water three times. The infant was then dipped in the water three times after which the canon of the Mass was read. The infant was then transferred to the hands of the sponsor, and then an elegant white robe was thrown over the infant, the clergy all while singing a chant. But few persons were present."

DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

THE NEW CABLE.

Sailing of the Great Eastern from

Correspondence of the London Times.

On the 20th, June 12.

This morning the Great Eastern got under way at half-past 11, and proceeded

from Sheerness, under easy steam, over the Sheerness bar to the Nore, where she

now lies at a single anchor in eight fathoms' water on the Essex side.

The Great Eastern draws 31½ feet

and 81 feet forward. In appearance she seems down by the head, though in reality this is not the case. She is, however,

relatively down by the head to what she will be on starting, as nearly 1,500 tons of

water have been pumped into the double bottom forward to prevent her going

too much by the stern, as when she swung to her moorings in the Medway there was

one patch over which she had to pass where only twelve inches of water was

under her keel. To-day, at high tide, with her bows to the Nore, there was only about

four feet under her keel, and her first move. In such shallow water it required

ordinary skill and seamanship to get the vast hull safely on through the narrow channel

off the new battery at Sheerness, but it was all done with as much ease and smoothness

and silence as if the vessel had been a yacht. Half-past eleven was the time

fixed for starting, and at half-past eleven to the minute the Great Eastern was under

way. The work of unshackling her vast moorings took some hours. It was begun

soon after five o'clock, and by ten the Great Eastern was hanging by a single

chain. By that time the Queen's pilot, Mr. Brockman, who has taken her out

before, was on board, and the last of the late parcels had streamed in—all but the

fresh beef. But even for fresh beef the Great Eastern would not wait, for the

steam was up and the flood-tide making fast, and though the water was covered

with little boats in all directions, not one would be desecrated with the anxiously

wished-for supplies on board. At eleven steam was let from the boilers into the

engines, both screw and paddle, to warn them, a quarter past eleven came, and

still no fresh water had been sent, and the most sanguine hopes about it died out

as the word was given to knock away the last chain. Two or three ringing blows

with a hammer did all that was necessary, and as the last chain fell the huge paddle

and screw-wheels began slowly to revolve, and the screw doing right

and the paddle five revolutions a minute. A few turns gave sufficient

way on her to clear her head of the mooring lights without bringing her too close

to the shoals, when she began to move. She passed under very easy steam, the

paddle going well and the screw almost motionless. Such a slow

rate of progress was absolutely necessary in water so shallow, and with such quick

turns of the water. As it was, it was evident from the water she left in her wake that

she was at times near enough to the bottom to feel the sand beneath her keel. It was

not until nearly midnight that she was clear of the shoals, for she had

been obliged to stop to clear her remaining

anchors, and the tide left her with but a few feet water on board, there

would have been an end to the Great Eastern's progress. As it was, however,

all went well, and she was able to do more than keep speed in the dangerous

places. As she passed through the shoals at Sheerness, the sides of the ships were

black with crews who watched out like

bees round the Great Eastern. As she came slowly down the river, the

largest line-of-war ships, and the

commerce of the river, were all

in comparison, the great from her

men, and her size, her strength, her

speed seemed almost overwhelming, and her

whole appearance magnificent beyond the power of words to tell. Every part

of the ship, the masts, the funnels, the

freshwater was crowded with people, who

had come to see her pass close by the

land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by

contrast with the fleet of tiny boats which

hovered around her like a cloud of bees. Going down the river, the

freshwater was crowded with people, who

had come to see her pass close by the

land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by

contrast with the fleet of tiny boats which

hovered around her like a cloud of bees. Going down the river, the

freshwater was crowded with people, who

had come to see her pass close by the

land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by

contrast with the fleet of tiny boats which

hovered around her like a cloud of bees. Going down the river, the

freshwater was crowded with people, who

had come to see her pass close by the

land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by

contrast with the fleet of tiny boats which

hovered around her like a cloud of bees. Going down the river, the

freshwater was crowded with people, who

had come to see her pass close by the

land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by

contrast with the fleet of tiny boats which

hovered around her like a cloud of bees. Going down the river, the

freshwater was crowded with people, who

had come to see her pass close by the

land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by

contrast with the fleet of tiny boats which

hovered around her like a cloud of bees. Going down the river, the

freshwater was crowded with people, who

had come to see her pass close by the

land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by

contrast with the fleet of tiny boats which

hovered around her like a cloud of bees. Going down the river, the

freshwater was crowded with people, who

had come to see her pass close by the

land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Refuses to Reconsider the Weaver Case.

First Execution Under the Reconstruction Laws.

Conservative Victory Foreshadowed in Virginia.

THE TEXAS MURDER CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President has positively declined to interfere in the case of the sentence of Weaver, who was tried by a military commission for murder in Texas and sentenced to be hung. The point in this case is that in the first instance a sentence of death resulted from the enforcement of that section of the reconstruction law providing for trial by military commission of citizens of unreconstructed States. The President says that the record was carefully examined and the sentence approved by him, and he now refuses to reconsider the same.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia takes place a week from to-morrow. The latest information is that there is no longer the least doubt that the Walker ticket will be elected by a heavy majority. Lewis McKenzie, conservative, will be chosen to Congress from the Alexandria district by a majority of four or five thousand. All dissensions among the Conservatives of that district have ceased. The conservative candidates for the Legislature were unable to withdraw, as no apprehension whatever is entertained that Grant or Sherman will sustain General Canby's view that such an oath is necessary as a prerequisite to membership in the State Legislature.

THE MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

For July will not be delayed in consequence of the close of the fiscal year, though its showing will not be so favorable for the Government as will be the full returns for the year, when received from all sources. The reduction is estimated at only three millions for June. During this month one million of the three per cent. certificates which Congress allowed the National Bank to issue in lieu of a legal tender reserve have matured and been redeemed.

FOREIGN.

Neutrality of the U. S. in Cuban Affairs.

Continued Agitation of the Fenian Question.

Revolution in Montevideo.

ENGLAND.

THE LONDON ST. LOUIS PARALLEL.

LONDON, June 20.—The St. Louis-Paris, commencing on the reported departure from New York of Col. Ryan's expedition, brings the circumstances to bear upon the question of the claims now pending between the United States and Great Britain. It says: "We are interested in the United States Government in this matter. America has interests in the same relation to Cuba as England did to the South American Confederacy. Her neutrality laws must be thoroughly and effectively enforced, or she will lose the hold she has gained in public opinion, which insures the fair consideration of the Alabama claims. The Alabama escaped unharmed, with an ordinary merchantman's crew on board, and we are justly held to have incurred a high degree of responsibility for the consequences. The departure of a party of eight hundred men from New York harbor, as far as can be judged from present accounts of the affair, appears to be an infraction of neutrality just as flagrant as the escape of the Alabama, and one which could in much more easily have been prevented."

IRELAND.

FENIAN MEETING IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, June 20.—A meeting was held last night to urge upon the government the release of the Fenian prisoners. Nearly 4,000 people were present. Mr. E. Butt, a prominent lawyer, made a speech. He said the motto of all true Irishmen ought to be "Bide your time; put your trust in God and keep your powder dry." If the British government persisted in keeping these men incarcerated all its professions of conciliation would be useless.

Mr. Williams, of Denagran, made an impassioned speech, and declared that the Fenian prisoners would not accept their release until they had secured justice for the Fenians who were held in the United States. He demanded justice from the ministers. If the latter refused it, let the blood be upon their own heads. He would not, however, advocate a resort to the sword, for that doctrine was now out of time.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

LISBON, June 20.—The French mail steamer from Rio Janeiro June 8th arrived, and a revolution had broken out in Montevideo, caused by the disorganized condition of the finances. Carballa raised the standard of insurrection in the Province.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Advices from Asuncion are to the 14th of May. The allied forces had commenced their march into the interior. They captured many prisoners on the way, and took the town of Yoring by surprise.

CUBA.

Harmony Between the Captain General and Volunteers—Shirking—Horrible Butchery.

HAVANA, June 20.—Epinal, late acting Captain General, gave a dinner yesterday in honor of De Rodas. The latter made a speech, declaring that he had come to the island counting on the aid of 50,000 volunteers in the suppression of the rebellion. Complete harmony exists between the Captain General and the volunteers.

The Spanish Admiral has returned from a cruise.

Gen. Lesca is actively pursuing the insurgents in the Ciego Villas district, and has frequent encounters with them. The Diario says he placed volunteer cavalry composed of native Cubans in the front rank as defenders of the integrity of the island.

It is supposed the insurgents executed the entire company of Spanish soldiers at Sobata Nueva. The charred corpse of a Spanish officer was found in the ruins of one of the houses.

MAINE.

Democratic State Convention—Gen. Franklin Smith for Governor.

BANGOR, Me., June 20.—The State Democratic Convention was attended by 616 delegates. C. R. Kimball was nominated for Governor, but Gen. Franklin Smith, of Waterville, selected instead. Resolutions were adopted favoring free trade, the maintenance of the rights of States unimpaired, equality in taxation, including United States bonds and a uniform currency, maintaining opposition to the centralization of power in the general government, and favoring an economical and just administration of public affairs.

WINTERSMITH'S.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Refuses to Reconsider the Weaver Case.

First Execution Under the Reconstruction Laws.

Conservative Victory Foreshadowed in Virginia.

THE TEXAS MURDER CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President has positively declined to interfere in the case of the sentence of Weaver, who was tried by a military commission for murder in Texas and sentenced to be hung. The point in this case is that in the first instance a sentence of death resulted from the enforcement of that section of the reconstruction law providing for trial by military commission of citizens of unreconstructed States. The President says that the record was carefully examined and the sentence approved by him, and he now refuses to reconsider the same.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia takes place a week from to-morrow. The latest information is that there is no longer the least doubt that the Walker ticket will be elected by a heavy majority. Lewis McKenzie, conservative, will be chosen to Congress from the Alexandria district by a majority of four or five thousand. All dissensions among the Conservatives of that district have ceased. The conservative candidates for the Legislature were unable to withdraw, as no apprehension whatever is entertained that Grant or Sherman will sustain General Canby's view that such an oath is necessary as a prerequisite to membership in the State Legislature.

THE MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

For July will not be delayed in consequence of the close of the fiscal year, though its showing will not be so favorable for the Government as will be the full returns for the year, when received from all sources. The reduction is estimated at only three millions for June. During this month one million of the three per cent. certificates which Congress allowed the National Bank to issue in lieu of a legal tender reserve have matured and been redeemed.

FOREIGN.

Neutrality of the U. S. in Cuban Affairs.

Continued Agitation of the Fenian Question.

Revolution in Montevideo.

ENGLAND.

THE LONDON ST. LOUIS PARALLEL.

LONDON, June 20.—The St. Louis-Paris, commencing on the reported departure from New York of Col. Ryan's expedition, brings the circumstances to bear upon the question of the claims now pending between the United States and Great Britain. It says: "We are interested in the United States Government in this matter. America has interests in the same relation to Cuba as England did to the South American Confederacy. Her neutrality laws must be thoroughly and effectively enforced, or she will lose the hold she has gained in public opinion, which insures the fair consideration of the Alabama claims. The Alabama escaped unharmed, with an ordinary merchantman's crew on board, and we are justly held to have incurred a high degree of responsibility for the consequences. The departure of a party of eight hundred men from New York harbor, as far as can be judged from present accounts of the affair, appears to be an infraction of neutrality just as flagrant as the escape of the Alabama, and one which could in much more easily have been prevented."

IRELAND.

FENIAN MEETING IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, June 20.—A meeting was held last night to urge upon the government the release of the Fenian prisoners. Nearly 4,000 people were present. Mr. E. Butt, a prominent lawyer, made a speech. He said the motto of all true Irishmen ought to be "Bide your time; put your trust in God and keep your powder dry." If the British government persisted in keeping these men incarcerated all its professions of conciliation would be useless.

Mr. Williams, of Denagran, made an impassioned speech, and declared that the Fenian prisoners would not accept their release until they had secured justice for the Fenians who were held in the United States. He demanded justice from the ministers. If the latter refused it, let the blood be upon their own heads. He would not, however, advocate a resort to the sword, for that doctrine was now out of time.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

LISBON, June 20.—The French mail steamer from Rio Janeiro June 8th arrived, and a revolution had broken out in Montevideo, caused by the disorganized condition of the finances. Carballa raised the standard of insurrection in the Province.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Advices from Asuncion are to the 14th of May. The allied forces had commenced their march into the interior. They captured many prisoners on the way, and took the town of Yoring by surprise.

CUBA.

Harmony Between the Captain General and Volunteers—Shirking—Horrible Butchery.

HAVANA, June 20.—Epinal, late acting Captain General, gave a dinner yesterday in honor of De Rodas. The latter made a speech, declaring that he had come to the island counting on the aid of 50,000 volunteers in the suppression of the rebellion. Complete harmony exists between the Captain General and the volunteers.

The Spanish Admiral has returned from a cruise.

Gen. Lesca is actively pursuing the insurgents in the Ciego Villas district, and has frequent encounters with them. The Diario says he placed volunteer cavalry composed of native Cubans in the front rank as defenders of the integrity of the island.

It is supposed the insurgents executed the entire company of Spanish soldiers at Sobata Nueva. The charred corpse of a Spanish officer was found in the ruins of one of the houses.

MAINE.

Democratic State Convention—Gen. Franklin Smith for Governor.

BANGOR, Me., June 20.—The State Democratic Convention was attended by 616 delegates. C. R. Kimball was nominated for Governor, but Gen. Franklin Smith, of Waterville, selected instead. Resolutions were adopted favoring free trade, the maintenance of the rights of States unimpaired, equality in taxation, including United States bonds and a uniform currency, maintaining opposition to the centralization of power in the general government, and favoring an economical and just administration of public affairs.

WINTERSMITH'S.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Refuses to Reconsider the Weaver Case.

First Execution Under the Reconstruction Laws.

Conservative Victory Foreshadowed in Virginia.

THE TEXAS MURDER CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President has positively declined to interfere in the case of the sentence of Weaver, who was tried by a military commission for murder in Texas and sentenced to be hung. The point in this case is that in the first instance a sentence of death resulted from the enforcement of that section of the reconstruction law providing for trial by military commission of citizens of unreconstructed States. The President says that the record was carefully examined and the sentence approved by him, and he now refuses to reconsider the same.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia takes place a week from to-morrow. The latest information is that there is no longer the least doubt that the Walker ticket will be elected by a heavy majority. Lewis McKenzie, conservative, will be chosen to Congress from the Alexandria district by a majority of four or five thousand. All dissensions among the Conservatives of that district have ceased. The conservative candidates for the Legislature were unable to withdraw, as no apprehension whatever is entertained that Grant or Sherman will sustain General Canby's view that such an oath is necessary as a prerequisite to membership in the State Legislature.

THE MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

For July will not be delayed in consequence of the close of the fiscal year, though its showing will not be so favorable for the Government as will be the full returns for the year, when received from all sources. The reduction is estimated at only three millions for June. During this month one million of the three per cent. certificates which Congress allowed the National Bank to issue in lieu of a legal tender reserve have matured and been redeemed.

FOREIGN.

Neutrality of the U. S. in Cuban Affairs.

Continued Agitation of the Fenian Question.

Revolution in Montevideo.

ENGLAND.

THE LONDON ST. LOUIS PARALLEL.

LONDON, June 20.—The St. Louis-Paris, commencing on the reported departure from New York of Col. Ryan's expedition, brings the circumstances to bear upon the question of the claims now pending between the United States and Great Britain. It says: "We are interested in the United States Government in this matter. America has interests in the same relation to Cuba as England did to the South American Confederacy. Her neutrality laws must be thoroughly and effectively enforced, or she will lose the hold she has gained in public opinion, which insures the fair consideration of the Alabama claims. The Alabama escaped unharmed, with an ordinary merchantman's crew on board, and we are justly held to have incurred a high degree of responsibility for the consequences. The departure of a party of eight hundred men from New York harbor, as far as can be judged from present accounts of the affair, appears to be an infraction of neutrality just as flagrant as the escape of the Alabama, and one which could in much more easily have been prevented."

IRELAND.

FENIAN MEETING IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, June 20.—A meeting was held last night to urge upon the government the release of the Fenian prisoners. Nearly 4,000 people were present. Mr. E. Butt, a prominent lawyer, made a speech. He said the motto of all true Irishmen ought to be "Bide your time; put your trust in God and keep your powder dry." If the British government persisted in keeping these men incarcerated all its professions of conciliation would be useless.

Mr. Williams, of Denagran, made an impassioned speech, and declared that the Fenian prisoners would not accept their release until they had secured justice for the Fenians who were held in the United States. He demanded justice from the ministers. If the latter refused it, let the blood be upon their own heads. He would not, however, advocate a resort to the sword, for that doctrine was now out of time.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

LISBON, June 20.—The French mail steamer from Rio Janeiro June 8th arrived, and a revolution had broken out in Montevideo, caused by the disorganized condition of the finances. Carballa raised the standard of insurrection in the Province.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Advices from Asuncion are to the 14th of May. The allied forces had commenced their march into the interior. They captured many prisoners on the way, and took the town of Yoring by surprise.

CUBA.

Harmony Between the Captain General and Volunteers—Shirking—Horrible Butchery.

HAVANA, June 20.—Epinal, late acting Captain General, gave a dinner yesterday in honor of De Rodas. The latter made a speech, declaring that he had come to the island counting on the aid of 50,000 volunteers in the suppression of the rebellion. Complete harmony exists between the Captain General and the volunteers.

The Spanish Admiral has returned from a cruise.

Gen. Lesca is actively pursuing the insurgents in the Ciego Villas district, and has frequent encounters with them. The Diario says he placed volunteer cavalry composed of native Cubans in the front rank as defenders of the integrity of the island.

It is supposed the insurgents executed the entire company of Spanish soldiers at Sobata Nueva. The charred corpse of a Spanish officer was found in the ruins of one of the houses.

MAINE.

Democratic State Convention—Gen. Franklin Smith for Governor.

BANGOR, Me., June 20.—The State Democratic Convention was attended by 616 delegates. C. R. Kimball was nominated for Governor, but Gen. Franklin Smith, of Waterville, selected instead. Resolutions were adopted favoring free trade, the maintenance of the rights of States unimpaired, equality in taxation, including United States bonds and a uniform currency, maintaining opposition to the centralization of power in the general government, and favoring an economical and just administration of public affairs.

TRANSPORTATION.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.

7:30 A. M. No. 1 Memphis & Nash. Mail (except Sunday) 10:30 P. M.

5:00 P. M. No. 2 New Orleans 9:00 A. M.

10:00 P. M. No. 17 Nash. Expt. 1:30 P. M.

7:35 A. M. No. 7, Monday Expt. (Daily except Sat.) 2:00 P. M.

8:15 P. M. No. 13 Nashville & Ex. (Daily except Sat.) 8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

DEPARTS.

6:30 A. M. No. 3, Mail 7:50 A. M.

9:50 A. M. No. 17, New York Ex. (Daily except Sunday) 11:10 A. M.

2:30 P. M. No. 1, (Daily) 1:15 A. M.

11:30 P. M. No. 1, Night Express (Daily except Sunday) 6:50 A. M.

